VOTERS OF ALL CLASSES COMFORTA-BLY FILL MASONIC HALL.

The Sentiments of the Speakers Receive Vigorous Applause at Opportune Moments.

HARD TO MUZZLE HITZITES

PROHIBITION CANDIDATE SEEMED TO HAVE CALL OVER HOLTZMAN.

Letter Written by Hon. W. H. H. Miller Read-Speeches by Smiley N. Chambers and Others.

Masonic Hall was well filled last night at the meeting of independent Republicans, a liberal estimate placing the crowd at 700. In the audience were several ladies and a number of boys who will not be voters for some years yet. There was also a fair sprinkling of Democrats, who were present out of curiosity, or through a desire to contribute to the Holtzman cause by lending their presence to create the impression that the movement of independent Republicans is large and vigorous, but for the most part the audience was composed of men heretofore known as Republicans without the prefix "independent."

However, judging by surface indications, It is a question whether the majority of the independent voters who were there favor Holtzman, the Democratic candidate, or Hitz, the leader of the Prohobition cohorts, for there were two or three Hitz demonstrations and at one point, early in the meeting, when a Holtzman demonstration was started, the shouts of "Holtzman" were drowned out by shouts of "Hitz." The managers of the Hitz campaign were in evidence to make the most of the opportunity to get in touch with independent voters, and at the close of the meeting they distributed Hitz literature in the form of copies of a four-page paper. "The City Issue," and sample ballots with the heading, "For a clean city vote for Hitz."

It had been reported that the Republican city organization would attempt to "pack" the meeting for Bookwalter, but there was no evidence of any such attempt, and Mr. Logsdon and the other Republican managers say that nothing was further from

The audience was a demonstrative one, and the sentiments of the speakers were enthusiastically applauded and cheered. The hall was decorated for the occasion with a number of flags and pictures of Harrison, McKinley and Lincoln. A band was in evidence to furnish music for the occasion. On the stage, with the speakers, were a number of vice presidents of the

Dr. Ridpath, chairman of the independent organization, called the assemblage to order and spoke briefly. "The transcendentalists are not all dead," he said. "In looking over this audience I cannot see a single voter who will need to see Mr. Joss before he votes next Tuesday." Then he explained that former Attorney General W. H. H. Miller, who was to have presided at the meeting, had been called from the city, and presented as a substitute chairman James T. Eaglesfield.

MR. EAGLESFIELD READS Mr. Englesfield read what he termed a fair statement of the position independent Republicans should take and have taken in the present city campaign, and then read the letter which Mr. Miller had sent to be presented in lieu of his presence. At the first mention of Holtzman's name in Mr. Miller's letter a demonstration was provoked that has not been equaled in a Democratic meeting during the campaign. Then some one in the rear of the hall yelled, "What's the matter with Hitz?" and a Hitz demonstration even more vigorous succeeded. A rebuke from Dr. Ridpath was necessary to quiet the Hitzites and

restore order. Chambers, former United States district attorney under a Republican regime, was the principal speaker of the vening. His address was effectively delivered and aroused great enthusiasm on the part of his auditors. Toward the close of his speech, after reading the commendatory letter which Democratic City Chairman James L. Keach addressed to Mayor Bookwalter some months ago, Mr. Cham-bers interpolated a tribute to Mr. Keach that was loudly applauded.

At the conclusion of Mr. Chambers's adress the Rev. D. R. Lucas was introduced. r. Lucas read a speech which he said he had carefully put in writing so he could | not be subjected to misquotation, and in ented his views as to why publicans were not obligated to support the Republican ticket at Tuesday's election. He argued as a Republican, not as a minister, he said.

Rev. Lucas devoted especial attention to tion that nominated the Republican city ticket, and to Mr. Logsdon, the chairman blican organization. His points

The letter of W. H. H. Miller, read by Chairman Eaglesfield, was as follows:

Mr. Miller's Letter. "My Dear Sir-With extreme regret I find that the trial of a case in the north part of

the State, unexpectedly resumed, will prevent my being with you at the Masonic Hall mosting Thursday evening. "I am especially sorry for this condition

of things, because of my belief that the good of our city will be advanced by the defeat of the present administration and because of my desire, by my presence and voice, to contribute my mite to that re-

"I am not content that s Republican adnistration shall find justification for its evil practices by comparing itself with a emocratic administration that all Repubicans denounced as intolerable. Nor am I content that the machinery of the city govnment shall be used to protect maladmintration, as was done in case of the city elerk, whose shortcomings are confessed in is retirement under fire.

"And much less am I content with the use of the courts of justice for the unwarranted prosecution of reputable citizens for no other reason than because they were attempting to uncover and expose malfea-

Nor, in my opinion, when a public offidal is charged with shielding gamblers in sideration of large contributions to the campaign funds, is it any answer for him to say that his accusers are putting temptation before him to see whether the charges are true, and whether, if so, he will do it

Convinced, as I am, that most of the evil influences about the city are in league to obtain two years more of the disreputable methods of the past two years I do not for a moment concede that any party advantage ought to be invoked as a protection to those who stands as the representatives of these methods.

"In the first place this is not a political election. The Legislature has been at spe-cial pains to remove it from political inences by fixing it in the odd years, as far as possible either way from the conventions and elections, State and national, controlled by party politics. This was the evident purpose in enacting the law originally and no Legislature of either party has attempted to change it.

"And this is just. There is in this election no question of tariff, of financial measures, of insular government or administration, or of general politics.

"The questions here are of the public spitals, pesthouses, wholesom water; of public morals-the repression of vice, gambling, winerooms, debauchery, loteries; of the public safety-the prevention. the detection and the punishment of crimethat peaceable citizens may walk abroad

of faithful, honest, impartial administra-

when the nominations were made. There are in both parties many men whose highest ideal of civic virtue is never to scratch a ticket. It would be a sorry prospect for Republican government if such a sentiment should become universal.

"Suppose the effect on the party had been chiefly considered by the Sound Money Democrats in 1896. We were all very thankful then that there were enough of such Democrats, with patriotism higher than party, to save the country from the calamities which we as Republicans believed would have resulted from the election of Mr. Bryan. It seems to be patriotism for a Democrat to rise above party in a pres-idential year, and treason for a Republican to refuse allegiance to a ring in an off-year

"Is it possible that there is not among the Republicans of Indianapolis a sense of duty that will lift them above party long enough to repudiate this combination of evil influences against the city; and to see that this government of self-seekers, by self-seekers, for self-seekers, shall perish from the earth. Until the contrary is proven, by the election returns, I shall hope and believe that a multitude of Republicans, whose fealty to the principles of the old party is quite as earnest and quite as worthy as if they were holding public office or fattening on public contract, will, by voting for Mr. Holtzman, let it be known that a Republican Tammany is just as offensive as a Democratic Tammany; and that neither will be tolerated in our good city of Indianapolis."

Mr. Chambers's Speech.

Mr. Chambers spoke as follows: "It is housecleaning time in the Republican household. Every good housewife knows that it is necessary at frequent intervals, with broom and dust brush, soap | the ensuing elections require the re-elecand water and alkali, to cleanse throughout the entire home. It makes no difference lican party in the campaign of 1904, the elechow substantial the walls may be, nor how strong the foundation upon which they are built, how fine the quality of the wood and appointments, unwelcome and disagreeable | gressional district, perhaps the carrying of dwellers will creep in. So it is with polit- the State for the Republican ticket and ical parties. However patriotic may be its members, however wise may be its administration, however watchful may be the constituents that compose the party, the time will come sooner or later when unworthy men will creep into office and get control of its organization.

"The Republican party has not been free history of the party, in the great confusion elected to office. But just so soon as the party could give its attention to such matters, boodlers were punished, dishonest contractors were sued and made to disgorge, and many unworthy officeholders were dismissed from the service, disgraced, and some sent to the penitentiary. In the time of the administration of that great patriot and soldier, General Grant, a whisky ring was organized that included within its numoer some well-known men, some officeholders and grafters of national notoriety. No sooner were these frauds brought to the attention of this Republican President than he caused able counsel to be employed, the wheels of the Judiciary Department to be set in motion and the command was given, 'let no guilty man escape.

"Afterwards, when the Star Routers undertook, under the guise of expediting the mails, to violate the law and to defraud the government, a Republican President caused their acts to be investigated and the promoters of the fraud to be dismissed from the service into disgrace, and some of confine ourselves to the early history of the Republican party for instances of this kind. The recent postoffice frauds, their investigation by the Department of Justice; men high in office dismissed from the service; officials indicted for the crimes furnish recent examples, and the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, with that courage and energy which has so characterized his entire life, has directed that the frauds be rooted out entirely, and that no guilty man, whatever his past reputation may have been, should be spared.

OTHER CITIES CITED. Mr. Chambers referred to conditions in Minneapolis, St. Louis and Chicago and

"The good citizens of Indianapolis are confronted with a condition unexcelled by the frauds of others of the cities I have just named. The question confronting the Republican voters of the city of Indianapolis is whether or not by their suffrages they shall continue the present city administration for another two years, or whether they shall correct the error committed by them two years ago and overthrow the reign of those who have deceived them in their promises, disgraced them by their conduct, and who offer no hope of improvement for the future.

"It is universally acknowledged that the policies pursued by the present administration are unsatisfactory to the rank and file of the Republicans. These men have disrupted the party, thrown into open antagonism strong elements of the party, and produced confusion, contention and weakness where there should be order, harmony and strength.

Whether or not these results are with or without good cause, the fact remains. From a mere party standpoint, my judgment is that the party will be stronger in the next county. State and national election, in the event of the overthrow of Mr. Bookwalter and Mr. Logsdon, than in their success. It is from this viewpoint that I wish to discuss the causes leading up to the present unsatsifactory conditions. "I am a Republican without prefix or qualification. I am not a reformer, a member of the Citizens' League or of any independent organization, and not even a minister. I was born a Whig, bred a Repub-

lican and consecrated to its principles by two years of service in the Union army, carried a torch and wore the cap and cape of a Wide-awake in the first election of the great commoner, Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States. My first vote was cast for that great soldier, citizen, patroit and President, General Grant. And in every campaign from that time down to what has been termed the "snap" conven- the present I have been more or less active and always interested in securing the success of Republican policies and the preva-lence of Republican principles.

> EFFECT OF REPUBLICAN DEFEAT. "If I believed that the defeat of Mr. Bookwalter and the overthrow of the power of Mr. Logsdon in the Republican party of this city would do the Republican party any harm in the county, State or national elections, to ensue, I should hesitate long before taking the position I do. But in my judgment it never injures a person and never can injure a party to be the first to correct an error which it has committed. If the Republicans in this city, in the election of Mr. Bookwalter and in permitting Mr. Logsdon and those associated with him to gain control over the organization of the party in this city, have brought injury to the city, have brought its name into disgrace, and have injured their own party in the esteem of the party throughout the country, then, in my view, it is the duty of the Republicans of this city to assume the burden of correcting that error, of defeating Mr. Bookwalter, the burden of overthrowing Mr. Logsdon, and the work of restoring the party to the control of those who will recognize the obligations of trustees to the people who have put them in places of trust. And it is cowardly, it is unworthy of brave men, it is unpatriotic. to allow others to do this work for us. It is the duty of Republicans, recognized by the Republicans of this city, to assume this burden themselves and to stand up like men and say to those who have betrayed the trust and confidence reposed in them: 'You cannot have our suffrages for the further perpetuation of your power and your ability to do harm.

"I cannot concur in the sentiment advanced in this campaign by some wellknown politicians, that it is the duty of the Republicans of the city of Indianapolis to stand by Mr. Bookwalter in this campaign because they had elected Mr. Bookwalter two years prior to this time. It seems to me there is something in this suggestion. There is certainly something destructive of independence of action and manliness to say that because having elected a man once to office, no difference how evil may have been his acts, how far he may have departed from the principles of the party, how much he may have violated the law and permitted violations of the law to go unrebuked, that we should, merely because of the fact that we had once voted for him. continue to vote for him as a vindication. For one I am unwilling to aid in the vindication of a man who has betrayed his promises, betrayed his party, betrayed his

city, and betrayed the suffrages of those who elected him 'We are urged that the success of the Democratic party in this election will in-jure the Republican party in the county, State and national elections to occur next year. The experiences of the past do not

"In 1894 the Republicans carried this coun-

tion of the city's affairs in the interest of ticket. In 1897 Mr. Taggart was elected adopted at this meeting protesting against mayor. In 1898 the Republicans again car- the action and requesting that the conven-"Oh but the effect on the Republican ried the county, whereas, in 1899 Mr. Tag- tion be deferred. A warning was given to party! This should have been thought of gart was re-elected mayor of the city. In Mr. Bookwalter and Mr. Logsdon at that when the nominations were made. There 1990 the Republicans again carried the countime that if the unreasonable and unfair

mayor, and in 1902 the Republicans again carried the county. "With the exception of the election of Mr. | action of such convention. Bookwalter in 1901 the parties have alternately carried this city and county. This exception is easily accounted for by the great honorable citizens fair play? Was the contemptutous reply made by Mr. Logsdon to the honorable citizens fair play treatment? trend of public sentiment in favor of the Republican party and the divided condition

NEITHER PARTY STRENGTHENED. "I am impressed with that feeling that the control of the city by either party does not strengthen its lines and its position in the elections for county, State and national issues. It certainly does not do so if the administration of city affairs by the party in power is not satisfactory to the people and certainly does not do so if such administration is unsatisfactory to the members of the party in control.

"Regarding the present situation no Democratic administration of city affairs could possibly injure the Republican party as much as the present administration of city affairs has injured it. The conduct of affairs by Mr. Bookwalter and the conduct of the campaign by Mr. Logsdon has not only been offensive to the people at large, but has been intensely offensive to the great body of the rank and file of the Republican party throughout Indianapolis. No Democratic administration has ever disrupted the party and brought it into such confusion and condition of unrest as the administration of Mr. Bookwalter. I cast aside, therefore, as unworthy of consideration and discussion the proposition that the interests of the Republican party in tion of Mr. Bookwalter. I take the opposite view that the success of the Repubtion of Republican officers in the county, the election of fourteen members of the General Assembly, the election of the memper of Congress from the Seventh conthe election of a Republican successor to Senator Beveridge require the defeat of Mr. Bookwalter in this election. "It is somewhat disagreeable to be com-

in this district and by the two able senators from the State of Indiana, all of from experiences of this kind. Early in the only say to them that our opportunities of ing the Republicans of this city with unknowing are better than theirs. We have that grew out of the civil war, dishonest had dany exhibitions of unwarranted praclating exhibitions of the dominance of business interests in this town that flourish most under a lax administration of justice. We must insist that upon all these question we who have lived here and spent our days here are better able to judge than these gentlemen whose public duties require their activities in distant fields of operation. "The distinguished junior senator, in a recent address made at Tomlinson Hall, advanced three propositions and suggestions and called one witness in defense of Mr. Bookwalter's administration. The three propositions suggested by the senator were plea for fair play, a call upon Repubicans to investigate and then vote and a

bugle call to 'rally round the colors.' "His appeal to the American spirit of fair play touched a very responsive chord in the hearts of the Republicans of this city. It was an eloquent statement of the position of the rank and file of the party. It is fair play they want and fair play they have not It is fair play they insist upon and it is fair play they will have, and all the hosts of hell and the breweries in this city cannot prevail against them. "It was a fight for fair play that brought

about the death of Owen Lovejoy, the first martyr for the Republican cause. It was in the fight for fair play that the brutal assault was made upon Charles Sumner in his seat in the Congress of the United States. It was a fight for fair play that made famous William Lloyd Garrison, Werfdell Phillips and Harriet Beecher Stowe and a thousand others in the early days of Republican discussion.

SPIRIT OF FAIR PLAY INHERENT. "The Republican party has always been dominated by the spirit of fair play; has fought for it. It is inherent in the rank and file of the Republican party and will manifest itself with cyclonic force at the polls

in this city next Tuesday. "The Republicans in this city who elected Mr. Bookwalter, and whom Mr. Logsdon so unfairly represents, have not been treated to this fair play. We elected Mr. Bookwalter under high sounding promises of deeds to be performed and those promises were forgetten. Bad as conditions were before, they are eminently worse now.

"The burden of taxes has not been diminished. It has been increased. The debts of the city have not grown less. They have grown heavier than ever before. Our streets have not improved; they have grown worse. Morals have not been elevated; they have grown depraved. The influence of business interests that flourish most under lax administration of laws has not ceased, but grown stronger. Corrupt politics never had such sway in this city as now. The prodisions of the city charter have been violated without excuse or palliation. Public contracts have been let without observing the forms of law and to the highest bidder. Petitions and remonstrances of the citizens touching improvements have been contempt-

uously ignored. "The chairman of the Republican city committee has been made chairman of the Board of Public Works. From this official position tributes have been levied in the name of the Republican party, and for the use of the Republican party, upon all classes and persons, and collected to carry on its operations by the most doubtful and dishonorable methods. Flagrant favoritism has been shown in the letting of public contracts. Open disregard of the provisions of the party interests and turn them over the city charter and the rights of citizens into the hands of honorable and upright trampled upon until they have been forced to the courts for relief from unbearable ex- high plane to which it was called in the

actions. "In the conventions of the two political parties last year both parties declared in ent. their platforms in favor of an official primary election law. A nonpartisan commission was constituted for the purpose of framing a satisfactory bill to be presented to the next General Assembly. Much labor was spent by these men upon this law. It was introduced in the Senate by Senator Thompson, of this city. One of the essential features of this bill was to deprive the chairmen of the committees of the right to name the judges, inspectors and clerks in primary elections and place this power in the hands of a board of primary commis-

"This particular feature was distasteful to Mr. Logsdon and Mr. Bookwalter, because in the power to name the officers of the precinct primaries there abided with them the power to secure the result they might desire. This bill was to come up for final passage in the House on March 7. We were all expecting a change in the primary election law. There had been no consideration as to fit men for precinct committeemen in the different precincts throughout the city. There had been no discussion of probable candidates for the office of mayor. The election for city officers was eight months away. On the 4th day of March, three days before this bill should come up for passage in the House, it was announced that an election would be held for precinct committeemen on the 7th day of March, only three days away, and the very day that the bill would come up for final passage in the Legislature. It was evident that this election was called for the purpose of forestalling any change that might be made in the method of selecting precinct committeemen. No notice of the place where these elec-tions should be held was given until the 5th day of March, two days before the election of precincts of the city. In some of the precincts not even a farcical attempt of a primary was made.

NO FAIR PLAY IN PRIMARY. "We respectfully submit to the junior senator that this was not the fair play to which the Republicans were entitled. They were deprived of all voice in the selection of the committee, and consequently the Republicons of this city feel that Mr. Logsdon is not chairman of the Republican city committee by any voice or act of theirs freely expressed, and as they had a right to have

"Not only this, but on the 13th day of March announcement was made that primaries for the election of delegates to the convention for the nomination of a city ticket would be held on the 27th day of March. This was in exact accordance with the wishes of Mr. Bookwalter. He had recommended it. It was his desire. Within the history of the city no nominating conventhis. Even in this announcement the voting places for the election of delegates were not given. They were not given until the 24th day of March, three days prior to the holding of the primaries. The rank and file of this city was aroused with indigna-tion such as had not been witnessed for

county for the county. State and national framed, a calm and dignified statement was ty, and in 1901 Mr. Bookwalter was elected | course adopted by them should be persisted in, the self-respecting Republicans and citi-zens of this city would not be bound by the

"To the committee presenting this protest Republican party and the divided condition he stated very plainly: 'The convention will of the Democratic party on matters of pub- not be postponed a single day. Mr. Bookwalter will be nominated, and you gentlemen will vote for him."

"We are not serfs; we are not slaves to be driven by the party lash into the approval of unfair treatment of this kind. "It is better that the administration of the affairs of this city be turned over to our old antagonist, the Democratic party, for two years, undesirable as this may be, than that we should lose our self-respect, than that the Republicans of this city should acknowledge that they are slaves to the party lash-that they belong to the Republican party whether governed in reason or justice or by unreasonable and dishonorable methods.

"The protest presented to Mr. Logsdon was signed by more than two thousand loyal Republicans. Those signatures were obtained in forty-eight hours. It is believed that within a week's time the signatures of more than five thousand Republicans could have been obtained. "A large body of self-respecting Republicans who are not candidates for office, who desire no public preferment, who are

interested only in good government and the success of Republican principles, believe that it is not Republican to be thus cheated out of the right of suffrage, to be thus deprived of a voice in the control of our party, and they make this declaration of independence, recognizing the right of parties to organize, and recognizing the obligation to the properly appointed managers of the party. If they wish to succeed, and to command the respect and confidence and the support of the Republicans of this city, they must treat the rank and file with fairness and grant them their rights.' Mr. Chambers quoted an editorial from the Journal of last spring indorsing the position of the Republicans who were asking for postponement of the primaries.

REFUSED TO RECEDE. "Mr. Logsdon and Mr. Bookwalter refused to recede from their position," he conpelled to dissent from the sentiments ex- tinued. "They hid behind a pretended techpressed by our distinguished congressman nicality, and these obstinate and self-seeking men have succeeded in securing the whom are residents of this city. We can nomination of the ticket they desired, chargand support them in securing the usufruct of their fraudulent conduct.

"The Senator's second proposition was for Republicans to investigate and then vote. file of the Republican party in Indianapolis, we have investigated. We have had advantages of investigation which the distinguished Senator has not possessed. While his high duties called him to the city of Washington we have been wading through muddy streets in the city of Inlianaplis, stumbling in holes that are never repaired, bearing heavy burdens of taxation, witnessing daily the horrors of the wine-room eviles, murders, and the offensive autocracy of brewing interests in dominating our city affairs. We have investigated and reached the conclusion and ive oratory of our distinguished Senator. from our purpose of rebuking this adminiustration, of overthrowing the autocratic rule of the liquor interests of this city, of eliminating Mr. Logsdon and his coterie of unfaithful servants of the party from the politics of this city. We have firmly decided to protect our honor and the glory of the Republican party at home while the junior Senator is performing his high du-

ties in Washington. "We have seen the Police Court and the grand jury prostitued to the ignoble purposes of this unworthy set, resulting in the overthrow of law and justice, in the indictment of respectable, upright and honest citizens, for crimes that never existed.

PRAISE FOR H. U BROWN. "By the procurement of these men, for the purpose of throwing discredit upon the pretext of the worthy body of Republicans who have not agreed with them, they have caused Hilton U. Brown, of this city, to be indicted; a gentleman of letters, of high character, possessed of a lovely home, a good wife, and happy children, and in pursuit of their nefarious purposes have caused this man to carry from this day to the time of death the ignominy of having been indicted for a crime by the grand jury of his county.

"They have caused George E. Hunt, able life to this community, and who himself has been useful in advancing educational and reform interests in this city, them to grow infinitely worse. to be indicted for having committed a felony, and to be placed under bond. "They have caused to be indicted Hon. James W. Noel, a young man of irreproachable character, a lawyer of high ability, a man who himself has been honored at the hands of the Republican party by election to the General Asembly of the State

of Indiana. "It cannot for one moment be expected of us that we shall make further investigation into the conduct of these gentlemen in the management of the party when these open and notorious acts are done in open daylight before our eyes, boasting that they have been done in the name of the Republican party, for the success of the Republican party. It becomes necessary for us, in the interests of the party, that it may not be further humiliated; that shame and disgrace may not be heaped upon it, that we not only protest against their further management of party interests, but that they shall retire from the management of men who will place the party upon the beginning, and from which it has never moved from that time forward to the pres-

"The third proposition is to 'rally round the colors.' We must inquire who has the colors. If by this high-sounding phrase we are to follow the lead of those who have possession of them, are they traitors to the cause or worthy men? Are they rightly in possession of our colors? They are our colors, not theirs. They brought dishonor upon the cause, and we therefore ask them to surrender the colors rather than to follow them into the slough of dirty politics and to ultimate and inglorious defeat.

"Here again we have investigated. The rank and file are calling to Bookwalter to halt and surrender. We shall not merely defeat Mr. Bookwalter's election in this campaign, but as he goes out of place we shall ask Mr. Logsdon to resign as chairman of the committee, to surrender the trust which he has betrayed. A reorganization shall take place that will put the Republican party on the high plane of politics where it properly belongs.

MORTON, HARRISON AND PORTER. "A suggestion was made by the distinguished senator, a rather weak attempt to invoke the memories of our great soldiers, our great Hoosier leaders, Morton, Harrison and Porter. We are told they never voted for the opposite candidates. These were great men. We honor their memories. What they might do were they here now no one can say. During their noble lives we know they performed their duties well. As private citizens they were honest. As public officials they fully recognized their trusteeship to their constituents. They gallantly defended the honor of their country's flag and of their party.

We do know they never treated with

constituents. We do know they never called

snap conventions. We do know they never

made an attempt to deprive the rank and file of the party of a voice in the selection of committeemen and in the election of delegates to nominating conventions. Their fight was open and above board. It was fair and honorable. We appeal to their memories in vindication of the course we are pursuing in our endeavor to overthrow the ignominious men who have control of the party in this city and who have brought it into such dishonor and disgrace. "Permit me to refer to one particular instance in the life of one of these great men. Nonpartisan management of the asylums of the unfortunates of this State was for a long time a question for discussion in this State. There were many of our party who believed in the doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoils. They believed the party was above the management of these institutions. All of you within the hearing of tion had been held at so early a date as my voice to-night remember the gallant fight that Ben Harrison made all over the State of Indiana advocating nonpartisan management of these institutions. He incurred the enmity of many of his party followers, but his conscience would not per- paign two years ago some one connected mit him to take any other position, and,



asylums nonpartisan management. tions of right; to abide by our consciences; State. We should prove recreant to his memory and forgetful of his great services fairness and with disloyalty to their party in this city we should take off our hats and standing with his barty, agreed to, and ac- shot through the heart. contractors and camp followers preyed up- tices, of disregard of public opinion, of evil because, forsooth, they do not forget the bow our knees to these unworthy men in tually did, return him the money which they on the party, and often with the ald and corrupt practices, of lax administration treatment they have received at their hands cause what they do is done in the name the campaign. I have before me, a facof the Republican party.

MR. KEACH AND THE MAYOR. "The junior senator called one witness in defense of the Bookwalter administration. His investigations had not extended very far, or the material was very short, or he might have called others and called some witnesses from the Republican party. He called as a witness to the character of the Bookwalter administration Mr. James L. Keach, the present chairman of the Demoence this letter:

"'My Dear Sir-As a citizen of no mean city. I get tired of constant harping, as well as straining at a gnat, by self-constituted city savers. It is my opinion you are doing your best to fill your trying as well as thankless position, and I inclose you a clipping in a spirit of kindness. I trust you will not misconstrue the above, as it is prompted only by a spirit of fairness. In the time of war I will always fight under the Democratic flag, but when the war is over I wish to be fair, and, as a taxpayer, J. L. KEACH. I am, yours truly,

"The senator neglected to state the date pon which that letter was written. A strange omission. But I will advise you of the date of that letter and with the conditions under which it was written. That letter was written Dec. 22, 1902. Mr. Bookwalter's administration was then a little over one year old. . It may have been satisfactory to a great many people at that time to whom it is not satisfactory now. Certain is that much is known about this administration which was not known at that time, and the citizens of this city have had opportunity to change their minds. teach may have done so. I am not in his confidence and therefore cannot tell. "There is one thing, however, worthy o remark. This letter implies criticism of Mr. Bookwalter's administration even at that early date. And there was. The occasion of this letter was criticism upon his administration made by the Methodist min-

isters of this city in a letter and a set of esolutions addressed to Mr. Bookwalter. "The closing paragraph of that letter is significant: 'You can make us your ally in securing better conditions or go on without us in letting matters stand as they are. "Mr. Bookwalter did not make the ministers his ally. He did not permit matters to go on as they were, but he permitted

JUDGE STUBBS'S WORK. "The last General Assembly provided fo a Juvenile Court. Judge Stubbs was appointed from this county as judge of that court. Under his investigations there have been disclosed the most horrible conditions with reference to the winerooms of this city. Girls, mere children, have been permitted to visit these winerooms, lured there by evil men and their utter ruin I decline to support Mr. Bookwalter for a brought about. These developments have all occurred since this remarkable letter of Mr. Keach, and they furnish opportunity for Mr. Keach to have changed his mind, as well as thousands of others of self-respecting citizens of this city. Since this letter was written the present city chairman was re-elected. His re-election was brought about by unfair methods; not by the voice of the Republican party, but benefit of Mr. Bookwalter. The snap convention was called and the Republicans of the city deprived of a voice in that con-"Sprinkling contracts have been let

contravention of law. Star route methods have been adopted in those sprinkling contracts, by which thousands of dollars have been taken out of the pockets of the people, not only in violation of law, but to fill the pockets of favorite contractors. "The citizens of this city have been compelled to appeal to the courts for relie against the unwarranted action of the Board of Public Works. Their conduct has been adjudged unfair by the courts; an investigation has been ordered by the City Council and throttled by the action of Mr.

Bookwalter and Mr. Logsdon. Evidence has been disclosed that Mr. Logsdon has gone to the Police Court of this city and sked for the release of fines against Gus Rahke, the notorious divekeeper, because, forsooth, he had made a contribution to the campaign fund. "Many horrible disclosures have been made in the Police Court and in the Juvenile Court of the manner in which the saloons of

this city have been run, and in that connection permit me to say that one of the most obnoxious features in this whole campaign is the unlimited influence over this administration of the brewing interests of this city. It appears that more than 100 saloons in this city are owned and operated by a single man, the licenses in such cases being taken out in the names of subordinates of his, contrary to the law, the effect of which is to deprive the city of its revenues and the public of the security that the law attempts to provide in declaring how licenses may be taken out and in whose names. By this means men of immoral character, men without financial standing and men without sense of obligation are permitted to operate these places, to the corruption of the morals of the people. "This is the defense that is made by the

able junior senator from Indiana of this administration. Does it convince you? Does contempt the petition and protest of their | it convince anyone that the conduct of this administration of the city affairs is such as to entitle it to a continuation of power for another two years. THE HAUGH CASE.

> "One thing more that has come to light with reference to this administration within the last few days. It illustrates more forcibly than anything that has occurred the of party politics. The Republicans do not need to have offices sold in order to get They are the people to pay campaign expenses themselves. They do not wish anybody else to do that for them. It is their campaign. It is evident, however, that Mr. Logsdon has not only levied contributions on the saloon keepers, on the police, on the than twenty-five or thirty yards' start. I left, with fluffy bracelets of hair round resorts of vice, on the breweries, but upon often have seen cowboys run down and each foot. At any time of the day, as long those desiring office, desiring appointments in Mr. Bookwalter's administration. "We have the humiliating spectacle brought to light that before the city cam-

with this administration had promised Mr. having in view all the great services that | Haugh that for a contribution of \$500 he

service he ever rendered was more to his paid his money with this understanding. reminds me of nothing so much as a seacredit or more to the benefit of the party | It turned out afterward that he could not | than his service in bringing the State of be appointed. The reason why he could not Indiana to the position of giving to these be appointed is not disclosed. It appears sylums nonpartisan management. that Mr. Lieber, of the brewing syndicate, "He taught us to stand by our convicional bad something to do with it. It appears that Mr. Logsdon kad something to do with to seek for the elevation of the party and it. It appears that Mr. Joss had something then to recommend it to the voters of the to do with it. And after the campaign was over, and when the appointment did not come, somebody, out of the goodness of his and of his great speeches if in the situation | heart, being unable to restore Mr. Haugh to | They will make a jump or two even when the campaign. I have before me a fac simile of the check which was given Mr. Haugh for his \$500, given on the Fletcher National Bank payable to the order of Charles E. Haugh, and signed by whom? Frederick A. Joss, trustee! For whom was Mr. Joss acting as trustee in the execution of that check? Whose funds did he draw on as trustee? Were they the funds of the Republican campaign committee, and if so what right had helto use them for any such purpose Were they the funds of this syndicate which was to receive the favors of this administration? If so, is it not disgraceful and should it not defeat them for

> THE MAYOR'S SLOGAN. "A slogan has been invented by Mr. Bookwalter and his followers, 'Stand up for Indianapolis.' Who, invented it we know. It is an invention. It did not arise out of the condition of things in this city. There is no one, Republican or Democrat. lieves that the best interests of the city of Indianapolis are to be subserved by the reelection of Mr. Bookwalter. The Republicans of this city refuse to be moved by this

> "We must first have a definition. What Indianapolis are we asked to stand up for? Are we asked to stand up for the Indianapolis represented by the brewing interests of this city, by the saloon element of this city, by the public gamblers of tirls city, by the riff-raff of this city? If so, we can well understand how voting for Mr. Bookwalter would be standing up for Indianapolis. If, however, it is the Indianapolis represented by the intelligent, upright, honest, moral and self-respecting people of the city of Indianapol's, the churches of Indianapolis, the public schools of Indianapolis, the clubs of Indianapolis, the beautiful homes of Indiana polis, the high moral tone, then we can understand how a vote for Mr. Bookwalter would not be standing up for Indianapolis.

> "Is it not strange that in this election no minister of the city is supporting this administration? Is it not strange that the Citizens' League, devoted to the public interest, is not standing up for Mr. Bookwalter? Is it net strange that no moral element of the city is found supporting Mr. Bookwalter? We know from one of his own supporters how he expects his election to be

Mr. Chambers read the statement attributed to Judge McCray which Mr. Holtzman has used in every speech he has made during the campaign; and concluded: "It is these individuals so graphically defined by Judge McCray that the slogan invented by Mr. Bookwalter asks us to stand by. As a self-respecting Republican, allied to my party, devoted to its principles, having served it for many years and hopeful of its future, in connection with thousands of others of similar character in this city,

TOOLS USED IN OPENING SAFES.

further term.

Articles That Come in Handy When the Time Lock Goes Wrong.

New York Times. "We have took for opening safes," said hens often crow, and the preening of the foreman of the machine-room of a safe of the most difficult things in the world for him to get even a sight of them. toolroom is guarded as closely as a bank vault. A watchman stays in it all night. We are very careful about employing our men. They must give bonds and have the best of references. The chances of a burglar getting into our employ for the pur-

worth thinking about. "Very frequently we have hurry calls for man to open a safe where the time lock has gone askey or where the clerk has forgotten the combination. You can readily imagine that with a bank or trust com pany it is an e-sential thing to have the safe open before; business begins. When we send a man out he takes a wagon load of tools, for he must open the safe without ruining the lock, and he does not know precisely what the trouble is. He carries a photograph of himself, with our credentials on it. Nor will he open the safe while alone. Some bank official must remain with him; no matter how long the job takes. That is for our own protection. Some very queer alleged robberies have been charged to men sent out to open

"To mechanics in our business it laughable to read that a full kit of burglar's tools has been found beside a safe. As I have said, it would require an express wagon to carry them, and burglars don't work that way. If they care to take chances by blowing up a safe with dynamite it is another matter, but those fellows nearly always get caught. "A police officer told me that burglars make their own tools. The big crooks are all spotted and are afraid to go out and buy the material for them. Some of them send their wives and children. As a general thing they don't work in New York. A man making tools in a flat or tenement would be likely to attract attention. They get a house somewhere in the suburbs. Philadelphia, where they can get a brick house for about \$20 a month, is a great place for them.

CHASE DEER WITH PONIES.

Wild and Fleet-Footed Animals Are Soon Fagged Out. New York Preas.

"It seems to be the opinion of a great many people that deer and antelope are at methods of this administration and its views | the top of the notch among animals as far as speed is concerned." said a Dakota ranchman. "I have often heard the expression, 'as swift as an antelope' and 'he funds with which to carry on the campaign. | can run like a deer,' but the fact is any good horse can run over Mr. Deer or Mr. | shaves his customers' dogs in most elabor-Antelope within a mile on a level or nearly level ground. "I will guarantee to take any first-class

cow pony and fun down any deer that ever lived inside of two miles, provided the zebras, and others have their faces clipped. ground be level and the deer has no more rope a deer within half a mile. This, of as daylight lasts, the dog barber will be course, can only be done when you are I found at work on the Seine embankment riding up the wind and surprise a bunch | Seated on a campstool, and generally surof deer or an antelope feeding or living rounded by an admiring crowd, he clips and down in a degression, where they do not shaves according to the directions see or scent you till you are almost on him by the owner. The banks of the Seine them. Over a rough or hilly country your have been selected for his operations bethat peaceable citizens may walk abroad ty. In 1895 Mr. Tagagrt was elected mayor. many years. A public meeting was called, this great man rendered to his party in the should be appointed the Democratic member horse wouldn't be in it with a deer. cause the river is handy to bathe the aniconfidence and sleep in security—in short, In 1896 the Republicans carried Marion of the Board of Public Works. Mr. Haugh

shell sent ricocheting over the surface of smooth water. They don't gallop, they simply bound, and that is where they lose speed over level ground. But I have seen deer bound straight up the side of a mountain and go fully as fast as if on the level, and no living animal can catch them at the uphill game. "Deer have tremendous vitality. I have

never seen one drop instantly when shot. "Your true deer hunter will never shoot ters. Most of the Western deer hunter can turn a deer when he is running full speed from him with a shrill whistle. deer almost always will turn to see what that sound means-only for a fraction of a second, perhaps, but that is the hunter's oportunity and Mr. Deer generally gets it in the neck about that time.

WEATHER INSTINCT.

Birds and Animals Are Better Prognosticators Than Men.

It is a singular fact and one established beyond all doubt, that birds and animals are much better weather prognosticators han man, except when his calculations are pased on the most elaborate data, while even then the guiding instinct of the inferior creation leaves him but little room

to boast. On one occasion the great Sir Isaac Newton was passing over a lonely moor, far from any human dwelling, where he met a shepherd, who advised him to make for a place of shelter without delay as rain was not far distant. Sir Isaac ooked at the cloudless heavens, and, finding none of the usual signs of rain present, continued his journey. He had not gone any distance, however, before the rain poured down in such torrents that his respect for the plain-looking shepherd became boundless. Regarding personal comfort as nothing compared with the possibility of gaining a valuable scientific secret, he returned immediately to the man, and asked by what means he had teen able to predict rain. The shepherd pointed to a particular sheep, When that yow (ewe) turns her head the way she does now, it's sure to rain." Perhaps there was nothing very wonderful The particular sheep may have een suffering from some peculiar disease which the change in the atmosphere affected, just as it affects persons suffering from rheumatism or bunions, who can sometimes tell us with absolute certainty

when we may expect rain At the same time, shepherds everywhere agree that sheep have a weather instinct In winter, before a day of snow and drift, a whole flock has been known to leave the top of an exposed moor and travel miles to a sheltered place where the shepherds had formerly brought them for safety. This surely denoted a knowledge of the coming storm, as well as an intelli-gence which enabled them to prepare for t. Take man; a limited mental capacity in some things, does not preclude great foresight in others; and in the animal creation may not one talent be highly trained while others remain inert? Indeed, some animals have, beyond all doubt, an anticipating sense. During a thunderstorm horses have been repeatedly known to shudder an instant before the flash appeared, thus showing that they were made aware of its

hearing its back to the fire a storm may be expected. When our little favorite friend, he robin, begins to make himself very familiar, snow is usually not far away. The When the cock goes crowing to bed

coming by a sense other than seeing or

You are sure to rise with a watery head, generally proves true. Poultry keep up an unusual commotion the night before rain. They fight among themselves, the plumage is altogether in excess of what is common. Are they preparing for rain or do the scales on their bodies become troublesome with the change in the atmos-The forecasts of rain, indeed, are legion. When the ground is seen covered with gossamers, when the raven croaks in the morning, when the sea gull wheels high in the air, and when the peacock is extra noisy, rain is certain to follow soon after-When swallows are here ther fly ward. low before rain, for the good reason that their prey, the flies, choose the lower regions of the air at such times, possibly to be near shelter when the shower comes.

STRANGE TRADES IN PARIS.

The Dog Barber Flourishes in His Stand on the Banks of the Seine. Golden Penny.

It is astonishing with what zeal every means of earning an honest penny is plied in Paris. No city in the world has so many queer little trades by which those practicing them scrape together enough sous to make a living. The king of this class is, of course, the ragpicker. He starts ou before the dawn, armed with a lautern and a long hooked piece of iron, and explores the rubbish boxes placed outside every door in the capital before the municipal carts come to carry off their contents. Then there is the man who goes around with the spiked stick picking up the cigar and cigarette stumps which lie around the Paris cafes. There are men, too, who search the streets for fallen money. who generally find enough to keep them from starvation. One of the most characte stic of strange tradesmen is the dog barber. The

favorite dog of the Parisian is the French called. It is chiefly for his benefit that the dog barber exists. His headquarters are the banks of the Seine. Here the main body can be found at all times, though in the summer some go about the city carrying on their occupation from house to house. In the hot days one continually hears the long-drawn-out cry. o-ndeur de chiens!" and meets the familiar figure of the dog barber, with his box of instruments slung over his shoulder. Many of them have their regular customers, whose houses they visit at stated intervals to make the toilet of these privilege poodles-for the Paris mouton in the "spoil child" among dogs. He is clipped, brushed, combed, perfumed, and generally has his "top-knot" fastened with a pink or blue ribbon. Some even wear gold or silver

bracelets round one paw. The result has been the development o the dog barber as an artist. He clips and ate fashion. Some are left with shaggy manes, with a tuft at the end of their tail, to imitate a lion. Others, again, are clipped in stripes, making them look like and nothing but a pair of fierce mustache